The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1870. NUMBER 263.

WASHINGTON.

Conference Committee's Report on the Currency Bill Rejected by the House.

Another Conference Ordered.

Yesterday's Progress on the Tax and Tariff Bill in the Senate.

The Duty on Coal to Remain as in the Present Law.

Time for the Ratification of the San Domingo Treaty to be Extended.

Complimentary Letter from Congressmen to Commissioner Wells.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The talk among Senators this morning has brought out the fact that a majority of them are favorable to another extension of time on the San Domingo treaty, if it is not ratified before it expires, and the majority appear to be decided to go into executive session and see if some arrangement could be made for a further extension. An opponent was ready, but the other two sought, etc., and no agreement could be made. The only an answer of the session was that of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, who spoke so boldly and distinctly against ratification. The charge being then made that the nomination of Mr. Hoar, of Kansas, who is Clerk of Pomeroy's committee, to the Chilian Mission, was meaning to do with the treaty, Pomeroy withdrew the appointment of the gentleman for reasons of private interest, though it will probably be sent in again when the treaty has been got out of the way. The charge having been made that Gen. Schurz was responsible for the appointment of the Spaniard, Perkins, before the public, he made a statement in open session satisfactorily contradictory of what was said in that connection, showing that the documents in question was furnished from the State Department, in response to a call from the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. The Pomeroy does not in the least affect the determination to force the treaty through, and the threats he is making as to what he will do with some Senators who hold back in connection last evening, will probably have a certain effect on the minds of those not yet fully committed. The Senate will probably not be in session to-day.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

The fight on the tax question in the Senate, to-day, was pretty hard, but Mr. Sherman finally carried the day by a majority of 10 in the Senate, therefore, leaves the tariff on books just as it is in the existing law. The House has yet to act on the clause, but it is not likely that it will not include Sherman's Committee being headed by seven majority. There is nothing on the bill now about teas, and the duty on coal will remain as it is for another year. If the House does not accept the new bill of the House, it will remain as it is for another year. If the House does not accept the new bill of the House, it will remain as it is for another year. If the House does not accept the new bill of the House, it will remain as it is for another year.

THE MINT.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day, to reply to a call, sent to the House a mass of correspondence relating to the Mint and Coinage bill now under consideration by the Committee. The document comprises more than thirty letters from different officers of the mint, and various experts in the business, including Mr. Kellogg, of San Francisco, and other cities; also from Messrs. Chambers and Dickinson, of Philadelphia, Commissioners, showing the necessity of such legislation, and recommending the passage of the bill, and also some correspondence relative to the trade dollar, the retention of coin, and the reclamation of the bronze and nickel coinage.

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THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill reported to the Senate this morning from the Committee on Appropriations, appropriates $2,500,000 for the payment of the Alabama claims, and the contract for four years.

THE INCOME TAX IN NEW YORK.

Superintendent Jeffray has to-day issued an important notice touching taxes about the income tax in New York. In the Second District, comprising Brooklyn and New York City, the total increase for this year has been $957,256. The Eighth District shows a falling off of $215,272; the First, $98,000; the Third, $3,000. The increase in the remaining districts makes up the deficiency. The income tax from the 15th District for the year will amount to $775,000. Stewart pays but return $10,000 income, while Claflin, Mellen & Co., and Brooks & Co., other large houses, show but small profits. Thousands of merchants reveal to them for the first time. Mr. Butcher says it has been a terrible year for the merchants jobbers as well as the retail traders.

EXPENSES OF THE CENSUS.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day communicated to the House a letter from the superintendent of the Census, asking an appropriation of $1,500,000 to defray the expenses of taking the ninth census. He says it is stated therein, the expenses of taking the eighth census.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

In the Senate, on Monday, Senator Sherman warned the Senate that the result would be to destroy Internal Revenue if the bill passed without leave a deficit. To the public credit, he showed surplus revenue to that fiscal year, the receipts by estimate have not yet been fully realized, and the expenditures, granting that they do not go beyond the limit of the appropriations, would be $300,000,000. The one per cent. of the profits is to be provided for $35,000,000, leaving $65,000,000 for the remaining year or $325,000,000. This left a margin of $16,000,000 for the deficiency. The bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means had already been absorbed by the reductions made if the House should agree to the Senate, exclusively of the loss of income tax. To make, therefore, the bill as it now stands, or even as proposed, would simply leave a deficit of $15,000,000 instead of a surplus of $16,000,000.

THE SALT DUTY BILL.

The following is the vote in the House on the reconciling of the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill excluding the present duty on all classes of salt 50 per cent.

YEAS.			
Allison,	Hawley,	Rice,	
Ames,	Hay,	Rice,	
Arnell,	Hoar,	Sawyer,	
Beck,	Hoskin,	Sawyer,	
Bird,	Hoskin,	Sawyer,	
Boyd,	Hoskin,	Sawyer,	
Brooks,	Hoskin,	Sawyer,	
Brooks,	Hoskin,	Sawyer,	
Brooks

The Chicago Tribune.

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Six Months.....7.50
Three Months, per year, by mail.....3.75
Weekly Tribune, per year, by mail.....2.00
Three Months.....50
Postage is added to the above rates for Daily and Semi-Weekly Tribune, to be paid quarterly in advance.
Postage on Weekly Tribune is 20 cents per year, to be paid quarterly in advance.
Postage is prepaid in cash since 30 March, 1870.
Post Office orders, or by registered letters, at our risk.

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1870.

NEW CONSTITUTION TICKET.

For all the propositions on this ticket which are not concluded with ink or pencil; and for all which are concluded with ink or pencil:

For the new Constitution.
For the section relating to Railroads in the Article entitled Corporations.
For the Article entitled Counties.
For the Article entitled Warehouses.
For a three-fifths vote to remove County Seats.
For the section relating to the Illinois Central Railroad.
For the section relating to Municipal Subscriptions to Railroads or Private Corporations.
For the section relating to the Canal.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, Second District,
CHARLES B. PITCHCOCK.

For Judges of the Circuit Court for Cook County,
WM. W. FARWELL, HENRY BOOTH.

Election Saturday, July 2.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION AND PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

The provisions of the proposed constitution relative to private corporations affect, more nearly, our industrial and business interests, than all the rest of the constitution combined. They will effect reforms whose benefits will be felt by every producer in the State, and by millions of people beyond its boundaries. Occupying, as Illinois does, the central position of the continent, already second only to New York in its commercial importance, and with even greater resources of future development than New York, in its inexhaustible coal mines, and in being at the focus of internal communication that is rapidly disengaging our foreign commerce, the reforms contained in our new constitution will be followed by other States, and will give focus to the future legislation of the Mississippi Valley itself.

CORPORATIONS GENERALLY.

The clause forbidding the creation of corporations by special legislation, or any amendment of their charters by special laws, and requiring the Legislature to provide by general laws for their organization, sweeps away in six lines the source of two-thirds of all the corruptions which have heretofore disgraced our Legislature, and reduces the picture of Illinois' legislation to the size of a vignette. Corporations formed for like purposes should be subject to like restrictions. This can never be so long as the Legislature is empowered, for instance, to give one company a charter in which every stockholder is liable for all the debts; another company a charter in which each stockholder is liable only for debts incurred while he held stock; another in which stockholders are liable for six times the amount equal to the par value of his stock, and another in which his stock only is liable; or to give one an exemption from local taxes, and not refuse the same to another; to limit one to two kinds of business, and another to three or one, &c. The whole system of special charters is one of overreaching favors, inequality and plunder. Nothing deserves to bear the name of law which does not apply equally to all who comply with its conditions. Anything more "special" than this cannot be framed. The provision that special legislation "for phenomena unknown" comes to mean the taking of many to make one rich. Our new constitution, in abolishing this evil, will save and enrich the State millions of dollars annually.

Thousands of dead charters are lying around the State waiting for a demand to give them value. Some are for railroads which the corporators consist and will not build, but, by holding their charters keep others from building. The consolidation, wipes out forever all such as have not been put in operation within ten days after it takes effect.

The third clause on "Corporations" will forever put an end to the confiscation of the rights of stockholders by Directors, of which the Erie Railway is a conspicuous and infamous example. The history of the Erie case shows that the blunder of having the majority represented in any of the votes which decide its government, results in the ruling out, first, of a minority of all the stockholders, in the choice of Directors, then of a minority of the chosen Directors, in the appointment of officers and an Executive Committee, and so on until, at last, the so-called "majority" consists of two persons, Gould, Fisk, and Lane, who own not a thousandth part of the stock, and who, by the power of their office, enormously outweigh their nominal interest as stockholders. Now, if the fourteenths of Erie stock actually held by the opponents of Fisk and Gould, prior to the consolidation, had been allowed its fair representation in the Board of Directors, as provided by our new Illinois Constitution, the Gould-Fisk party, instead of electing the whole board, would only have elected five-ninths of them, while the other party would have had immediately four-ninths of them in the Board of Directors, and a minority in the Executive Committee. Each party would know that the President and Executive Committee of the road depended in gaining over to its side, or keeping one-ninth of the stockholders. This would, in all probability, have caused the management of the road to be conducted in the interest of the stockholders. This is effected by the clause in our new constitution which provides that, "in the election of Directors of incorporated companies, each stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him as many persons as there are Directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give all the votes to one, or to distribute them among as many candidates as he might think fit. This will, at all times, enable the holders of any given minority of the stock to elect a number of Directors proportionate to their number of shares of stock. This clause was first proposed in these columns, and, in spite of a great deal of growing importance of publicity and discussion in the affairs of our railways, and insurance, banking, manufacturing companies and other corporations, we cannot but regard it as one of the most important of all the reforms embodied in the new constitution.

The remaining clause relative to corporations forbids the General Assembly to authorize a street railway in any city without the consent of the city authorities. It is a wise precaution against the corruption of legislatures by the combinations of Chicago by having the charters of our city railway companies extended to ninety-nine years by the Legislature without the consent of the city authorities. In Wisconsin it is understood, however, by the experience of all legislatures. The State legislation pertaining to city railway companies is always corrupt and nearly always disastrous to the public. A general law providing for the granting of charters for city railways on the application of a majority of the property-holders on the line of the road, and the grounds paid to the City Treasury, would naturally follow the adoption of the new constitution and would be a great boon to all our cities.

The provision that this corporation shall not consolidate or lease any railway line in any manner that will destroy competition, or consolidate any two roads "having any portion of their railroads within fifty miles of each other," is to prevent the consolidation of railroads that are competitors, and to prevent the formation of railroad monopolies. Railroads that are competitors are, in effect, their own warehouses for the transportation of their own grain. In every city exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, I. C. of all those railroads which are competitors, is prohibited, whereby the amount of grain, kinds of grain in store, and what amount of warehouse receipts are issued and outstanding; grain of different grades shall not be mixed; and the owner of grain, or owners of grain, may examine at all times the grain and the books; all railroad companies shall weigh or measure grain in bulk at the nearest shipping, receipt therefor, and deliver the same according to the receipt, at the place of destination; all railroad companies shall deliver to any consignee or elevator which can be reached by its track, and every railroad shall permit connection to be made with its track by any elevator. The Legislature may pass further laws for punishing the issue of false warehouse receipts, and the enumeration of remedies granted in this constitution. The section is contrived to prevent the Legislature from providing such other and further remedies as may be found expedient, or to deprive any person of existing common law remedies.

The section relating to Counties is not a law or quitable in the old constitution. Indeed, except a brief clause about banks, the old constitution does not allude to the important subjects which they treat at all, or only incidentally and affectedly. Every line and word in these important sections have been closely studied by many able men, and the whole is the result of much and the whole is the result of much study of labor. We do not believe it could be done any better. We believe that no one was ever embodied in as few words in the constitution of any State. The adoption of the whole will be worth millions to the State annually in a material point of view, in the enhancement of the prosperity and wealth of all of her producers from unjust tolls and burdens, and will add immeasurably to the moral dignity and integrity of our entire legislative and business interests.

MORE REFORM—THE COUNCIL.

The Common Council further redeemed its pledges of retrenchment and reform yesterday, by voting higher salaries to sundry office-holders. Ald. Hahn wanted an increase of $500 for the City Physician. We quote from the proceedings:

"Ald. Hahn moved that the salaries of the Police Justices were raised to $3,000 each, and that of the City Physician to $2,500.

Ald. Hahn defended the City Physician, whom he had come out at 11 at night as the Armory of Engine Company No. 6 as a case of sickness.

Ald. Montgomery was greatly against increasing the salaries, and thought the time was rapidly approaching when our foreign commerce, the reforms contained in our new constitution will be followed by other States, and will give focus to the future legislation of the Mississippi Valley itself.

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the action of public opinion. [Hear, hear.] I quite agree with the honorable gentleman that it is most desirable that by judgment as well as clerical judgment, should be secured in these cases; and, if for one should regard with very great jealousy the appointment of any body which, however carefully selected, was to devote itself to this most delicate question. I cannot but, and was to be entitled afterwards to say, that there are the beginnings of terror of new experiments which may [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

Close Day of the University of Chicago.

Annual Business Meeting of the Baptist Theological Union.

Commencement Exercises of the Theological Seminary.

The Public Schools, Private Seminaries, Etc.

University of Chicago.

CLASS-DAY EXERCISES.

The class exercises of the members of the University of Chicago were held yesterday at the institution, Douglas place. Seats were arranged in the grove directly opposite the main building, and the spacious platform in front of it, forming a commodious stage. The exercises began at 2 o'clock, and were largely attended. The following was the order of exercises:

Class Song.
Class History—Miss Mary Hall, Chicago.
Class Poem—Miss Ella Sexton, Chicago.
Class Oration—Mr. Frank Sewall, Chicago.
Class Song.
Class Prophecy—Miss Mary Hall, Chicago.
Class Song.
Class Valedictory—Miss Ella Sexton, Chicago.
Class Song.

The class was a small one, numbering but seven members, and the exercises were of a very interesting character. The history, poem, oration, prophecy, and valedictory were all written by members of the class, and were read by the persons to whom they were assigned. The class song was sung by the whole class, and was composed by one of its members. The class motto was "Labor omnia vincit," and the class colors were blue and white. The class flower was the white rose. The class is the first graduating class of the University, and consists of seven members, as follows: Miss Mary Hall, Miss Ella Sexton, Miss Mary Bradley, Miss Ella Hall, Miss Ella Hall, Miss Ella Hall